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Letter dated 30 September 2009 from the Acting Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached report from Turkmenistan submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001), as well as Turkmenistan's response to resolution 1624 (2005).

I would be grateful if you could arrange for this letter and its attachment to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ranko **Vilović**
Acting Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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Annex

Note verbale dated 28 September 2009 from the Permanent Mission of Turkmenistan to the United Nations addressed to the Acting Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

[Original: English and Russian]

The Permanent Mission of Turkmenistan to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Counter-Terrorism Committee and has the honour to submit the fifth report of Turkmenistan on measures of the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005).

The Permanent Mission of Turkmenistan to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Counter-Terrorism Committee the assurances of its highest consideration.

Enclosure

Report of Turkmenistan on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005)

The confluence of transnational organized crime and terrorist activity, which has intensified under the effects of the complex processes of globalization, requires that Turkmenistan and the international community unite their efforts to effectively confront the associated challenges and threats.

One of the most important areas of activity for Turkmenistan is the organization of systematic efforts to combat the legalization (laundering) of criminal proceeds and the financing of terrorism within the country and the expansion of international cooperation based on unified international standards which combine criminal prosecution of such acts and financial oversight with a view to identifying financial operations related to them.

As a full member of the international community and a supporter of the campaign against terrorism and its manifestations, Turkmenistan rigorously complies with and implements its international obligations under Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005).

In order to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts, an Act to combat the legalization of income derived from criminal activity and the financing of terrorism was adopted in Turkmenistan on 28 May 2009; the Act is designed to protect the rights and legal interests of citizens, society and the State as well as the integrity of Turkmenistan's financial system from criminal encroachments through the establishment of a legal mechanism to combat the legalization of income derived from criminal activity and the financing of terrorism.

The importance of the adoption of this Act stems from the need to prevent and detect activity related to the legalization of income derived from criminal activity and the financing of terrorism, as well as the establishment of the legal bases for the creation of a government agency empowered to receive information, conduct analyses and disseminate information about suspicious transactions and operations as well as transactions and operations which are subject to compulsory oversight.

The Act establishes the procedure governing the relationship between Turkmen nationals, foreign nationals, stateless individuals with permanent residence in Turkmenistan and entities engaged in transactions and operations involving financial resources and/or other assets, on the one hand, and, on the other, government agencies engaged in monitoring transactions and operations in the territory of Turkmenistan involving financial resources and/or other assets, in order to prevent, detect and suppress acts related to the legalization of income derived from criminal activity and the financing of terrorism.

The President and Cabinet of Ministers of Turkmenistan exercise general leadership in combating terrorism and provide the necessary powers, means and resources for that purpose.

The government bodies directly engaged in combating terrorism are:

- The Ministry of National Security;
- The Ministry of Internal Affairs;

- The Security Service of the President of Turkmenistan;
- The Ministry of Defence;
- The State Migration Service;
- The State Border Service;
- The State Customs Service;
- The General Prosecutor's Office;
- The State Anti-Narcotics Service;
- The government agency empowered to combat the legalization of criminal proceeds and the financing of terrorism.

Other government agencies may be also called upon to join in activity to prevent, detect and suppress terrorism within the limits of their competence.

The State Counter-Terrorism Commission is responsible for coordinating the activities of and ensuring cooperation among the government agencies engaged in combating terrorism.

The basic responsibilities of the Commission are as follows:

- To formulate the principles of the government policy on combating terrorism in Turkmenistan and prepare recommendations to enhance the effectiveness of work on detecting and eliminating the causes and conditions that contribute to the rise of terrorism and to terrorist activity;
- To collect and analyse information on the status of and trends in potential terrorist activity in the territory of Turkmenistan;
- To coordinate the activities of and foster cooperation among government agencies engaged in combating terrorism and public associations for the purpose of harmonizing their actions to prevent, detect and suppress terrorist acts and also to identify and eliminate the causes and conditions that contribute to the preparation and perpetration of terrorist acts;
- To establish a list of important government sites, buildings and lines of communication requiring protection;
- To take part in drafting international anti-terrorism agreements to which Turkmenistan is to be a party;
- To promote the education and training of specialists and conduct research on the combating of terrorism, including the study and use of international practice;
- To develop proposals to improve the legislation of Turkmenistan on combating terrorism.

The Ministry of National Security is empowered to combat terrorism through the prevention, detection and suppression of terrorist offences, including offences committed for political purposes, and also the prevention, detection and suppression of international terrorist activity; ensure the security of Turkmen institutions located outside the territory of Turkmenistan and of personnel of these institutions and their

family members; and gather information on the activities of foreign and international terrorist organizations.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs combats terrorism through the prevention, detection and suppression of terrorist offences within Turkmenistan by means of ongoing monitoring of the issuance of identification and travel documents and of compliance by individuals and legal entities with the regulations for the storage, use and transfer of firearms and of explosive, toxic and radioactive substances and by the identification of individuals with terrorist tendencies and their associates as well as hard-copy and electronic publications promulgating religious and racial intolerance and advocating the perpetration of terrorist acts.

The Security Service of the President of Turkmenistan combats terrorism by ensuring the safety of the President of Turkmenistan and his family members and protecting their property.

The Ministry of Defence preserves the integrity of and protects operational military equipment, weapons, ammunition and explosive substances, protects military sites, and also takes part in safeguarding the national maritime shipping industry and Turkmenistan's airspace and participates in anti-terrorist operations.

The State Migration Service monitors compliance by foreign nationals and stateless individuals with entry, residence and exit procedures, acting in cooperation with other law enforcement and military agencies of Turkmenistan in order to prevent, detect and eliminate terrorist offences.

In addition, this Service is responsible for preventing the passage of terrorists or terrorist groups through migration control points.

The State Border Service combats terrorism through the prevention, detection and suppression of attempts by terrorists to cross Turkmenistan's State border and also illegal transfer across the State border of weapons and explosive, toxic and radioactive substances and other items that may be used to commit terrorist offences.

The State Border Service also takes part in ensuring the security of the national maritime shipping industry within the limits of Turkmenistan's territorial waters and economic area and participates in anti-terrorist operations.

The State Customs Service combats terrorism through the suppression of attempts to transport illegally into the territory of Turkmenistan weapons, ammunition and explosive, toxic and radioactive substances and materials and printed and other materials calling for the overthrow of the existing constitutional order or the commission of other acts that undermine public security, seek the physical elimination of government officials or involve a gross violation of the requirements of the law and public morality.

The agencies of the General Prosecutor's Office, which oversee rigorous and consistent compliance with the legislation of Turkmenistan, help to halt violations of the law and eliminate the causes and conditions that may give rise to terrorism, and also conduct criminal investigations into terrorist offences.

The State Anti-Narcotics Service, which is directly involved in combating illicit drug trafficking, also helps counteract terrorism by preventing, detecting and eliminating terrorist offences related to illicit drug trafficking and its financing.

The government agency empowered to combat the legalization of income derived from criminal activity and the financing of terrorism collects and analyses information on transactions and operations which are subject to compulsory oversight; establishes the maximum size of transactions or operations in foreign or national currency and requires persons providing information to take measures to combat the legalization of income derived from criminal activity and the financing of terrorism; develops and implements measures to enhance the system for the prevention, detection and suppression of suspicious transactions and operations as well as transactions and operations related to the legalization of income derived from criminal activity and the financing of terrorism, including by providing clarifications on the application of measures to combat the legalization of income derived from criminal activity and the financing of terrorism, in particular regarding the detection of suspicious transactions and operations and the submission of reports on them; submits to the court (judge), prosecutor and investigative and inquiry bodies documents and other materials related to legalization of income derived from criminal activity and the financing of terrorism; carries out work to prevent and suppress the legalization of income derived from criminal activity; has access to (use of) databases (registers) established and/or managed by government bodies; has the right to request persons submitting information to provide data and documents for the purpose of combating the legalization of income derived from criminal activity and the financing of terrorist activity; and where there are sufficient grounds to indicate that a transaction or operation is related to the legalization of income derived from criminal activity and the financing of terrorism, forwards the relevant information and materials to the law enforcement agencies in accordance with their areas of competence.

The government agency halts the conclusion of transactions and operations involving monetary or other assets where there is evidence of the involvement of one or more of the natural or legal persons party to that transaction or operation in terrorist activity or the financing of terrorism.

In connection with counteracting the legalization of income derived from criminal activity, and in accordance with the international agreements to which Turkmenistan is a party, the government agency cooperates with the government agencies of other countries at the stages of information-gathering, preliminary investigation, court proceedings and the implementation of verdicts.

The government agency and other State and government agencies of Turkmenistan involved in preventing the legalization of income derived from criminal activity and the financing of terrorism supply the appropriate information to the government agencies of other States either at their request or on their own initiative, in accordance with, and on the basis of, the international agreements to which Turkmenistan is a party, provided that the national security interests of Turkmenistan are not so harmed.

Any government agency sending a request for information to the appropriate government agency of another State must protect the confidentiality of the information provided and use it only for the purposes indicated in the request.

The managers and staff of the government agency empowered in this field or other government agency, including an agency operating outside the field in question, which, pursuant to this Act, have or have had access to information supplied by parties requested to provide it, are liable under criminal and other

provisions for the unlawful disclosure or use of confidential official, commercial, banking or tax details or confidential communications (in connection with information on postal transmission of monetary assets) and for abuse of official functions.

Within their spheres of competence, the government agencies in question develop and implement preventive, procedural, organizational and other steps to prevent, detect and suppress terrorist activity and establish, and keep operational, departmental systems for the prevention of terrorist acts.

The Act of Turkmenistan on combating terrorism (2003) establishes fundamental counter-terrorism principles, including making it legal and mandatory to punish acts of terrorism and hold individuals who have taken part in such acts criminally liable, as indicated in the legislation of Turkmenistan.

Accordingly, offences whose distinguishing traits are covered by the Criminal Code of Turkmenistan are regarded as crimes of a terrorist nature in the following instances: article 130 (hostage-taking); article 173 (hijacking); article 176 (attacks on the President of Turkmenistan); article 271 (terrorism); article 272 (deliberately false information about a terrorist act); article 273 (organization of an illegal armed unit or participation in such a unit) and article 277 (hijacking or seizing an aircraft, boat or railway rolling stock).

The seriousness of the terrorist activities covered by article 271 of the Criminal Code (terrorism) has resulted in their perpetrators, whether as a direct perpetrator or as an accessory, being liable to a custodial sentence of between 10 and 25 years.

Financial transactions and other operations involving monetary or other assets acquired through clearly illegal means, or the use of such assets in business or other economic activity, result in criminal liability in accordance with article 242 of the Criminal Code (legalization of income or other assets derived from criminal activity).

In addition, law-enforcement practice in Turkmenistan clearly provides that individuals may be held criminally liable for the premeditated supply or collection of funds for the commission of a terrorist act.

In accordance with international agreements, Turkmenistan cooperates with foreign States, their law enforcement bodies and special services in combating terrorism as well as with international organizations engaged in fighting terrorism and provides assistance to other States in connection with criminal investigations or the criminal prosecution of persons involved in the financing or support of terrorist activity, including help in turning over any available evidence needed for such prosecution.

The Act on combating terrorism (2003) and the Act on commercial banks and banking activities (1993) provide that, in accordance with its national laws and the rules of international law, Turkmenistan shall prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist activity, promptly freeze funds and other financial assets, holdings, economic resources and tangible assets of persons who commit or attempt to commit terrorist acts or assist in committing them; organizations, directly or indirectly owned or under the control of such persons; and also persons and organizations operating on behalf of or on instructions from such persons and

organizations, including funds received or obtained either with the use of property directly or indirectly owned or under the control of such persons or persons and organizations associated with them.

Bank-held monetary assets and other property of legal persons, including foreign legal persons, may be seized by decision of a court or by resolution of Turkmenistan's investigative agencies.

Bank-held monetary assets and other property of individuals may be seized by decision of a court or by resolution of Turkmenistan's investigative agencies, with the sanction being lifted only on the basis of a court judgement or decision which has become legally enforceable.

Criminal accountability in accordance with articles 254, 287, 288 and 291 of the Criminal Code of Turkmenistan is established for the transfer across the State customs border of toxic, poisonous, radioactive or explosive substances, arms, explosive devices, firearms and ammunition, nuclear, chemical, biological and other weapons of mass destruction and materials and equipment that could be used in the production of weapons of mass destruction, the transfer of which is governed by specific rules, and for the illicit manufacture, acquisition, sale, possession, transport, sending, carrying, theft or extortion of firearms, their component parts, ammunition, explosive substances or devices.

Pursuant to articles 273, 274 and 275 of the Criminal Code of Turkmenistan, recruitment of members of terrorist groups incurs criminal liability for the organization of an illegal armed unit or participation in such a unit, banditry or organization of a criminal association or participation in such an association.

Pursuant to the Constitution and other legislation of Turkmenistan, foreign nationals and stateless persons enjoy the rights and freedoms and carry the responsibilities of citizens of Turkmenistan deriving from the legislation of Turkmenistan and international agreements to which Turkmenistan is a party.

In accordance with the universally accepted norms of international law, and following the procedures established by legislation, Turkmenistan may grant refugee status to foreign nationals and stateless persons.

However, refugee status is denied to persons who have committed a crime against peace, a war crime or a crime against humanity, including one of a terrorist nature, or to persons guilty of acts which run counter to the aims and principles of the United Nations.

With the aim of preventing the penetration into Turkmenistan of individuals connected with terrorism, the Migration Act of Turkmenistan (2005) specifies the grounds on which foreign nationals or stateless persons may be denied visas and residence permits for Turkmenistan: commission of crimes against humanity; being found guilty of serious or particularly serious crimes; being charged with a criminal offence — until the trial is completed; cases in which the individual's presence in Turkmenistan would be contrary to the national security interests of Turkmenistan or risked disrupting law and order in society or causing moral harm to the State; submission of deliberately false information to obtain a visa or residence permit for Turkmenistan; illegal presence in Turkmenistan or helping another foreign national or stateless person to enter the territory of Turkmenistan illegally; membership of a

terrorist, anti-State, extremist or other criminal organization, or association with such an organization.

The following may provide grounds for the revocation of a visa or termination of a foreign national's or stateless person's stay in Turkmenistan: violation of the established conditions for remaining in Turkmenistan; facilitating violations of the laws of Turkmenistan, including those related to countering and suppressing terrorism; constituting a danger to society.

In order to combat illegal crossing of the State border of Turkmenistan, including crossing by individuals or groups of individuals connected with terrorism, article 214 of the Criminal Code (illegal crossing of the State border of Turkmenistan) provides for criminal liability.

The Act of Turkmenistan on community associations (2003) prohibits the formation and operation of community associations whose aim is to change by force the constitutional order of Turkmenistan; to disrupt the security of the State; to allow the use of violence; to interfere with the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens; to incite war, or racial, national, social or religious enmity or to harm the health or morals of the population. It also prohibits the establishment of armed units.

Any organization which has engaged in terrorist activity will be deemed a terrorist organization, and it will be subject to a court order to halt its operations.

When an organization deemed a terrorist organization is dissolved, its property will be confiscated.

Should a court in Turkmenistan deem an internationally based organization (or its divisions, subsidiaries or representative offices) registered outside the borders of Turkmenistan to be a terrorist organization, it will be banned from operating in the territory of Turkmenistan, its divisions (or subsidiaries or representative offices) will be wound up and its property and the property of the internationally based organization in question in Turkmenistan will be confiscated.

In order to prevent theft, falsification and the use of deliberately forged documents, such as proof of identity and other official documents, criminal liability is established by articles 217 and 218 of the Criminal Code of Turkmenistan.

Mindful of the close link between international terrorism and transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking in narcotics and weapons, money-laundering, illicit shipment of nuclear, chemical, biological and other potentially lethal materials, Turkmenistan has acceded to and ratified 13 international counter-terrorism instruments:

1. The International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (New York, 15 December 1997);

2. The Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (Tokyo, 14 September 1963);

3. The Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Montreal, 23 September 1971);

4. The Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (The Hague, 16 December 1970);

5. The Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf (Rome, 10 March 1988);

6. The Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (Rome, 10 March 1988);

7. The Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents (New York, 14 December 1973);

8. The International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (New York, 17 December 1979);

9. The Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Montreal, 24 February 1988);

10. The Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (Vienna, 3 March 1980);

11. The Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (Montreal, 1 March 1991);

12. The International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (New York, 9 December 1999);

13. The International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (New York, 13 April 2005).

On 20 September 2005, Turkmenistan acceded to the amended Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (Vienna, 8 July 2005).

In addition to the above-mentioned Act on combating terrorism (2003) and Act on combating the legalization of income derived from criminal activity and the financing of terrorism (2009), Turkmenistan has enacted such laws as the Act on narcotics, psychotropic substances and precursors and measures to prevent illicit trafficking in those substances (2004) and the Act on combating trafficking in persons (2007).

For the purpose of preventing terrorist acts, including through early warnings to other States, a system of communications with the law enforcement agencies of the relevant States has been established.

Under articles 542-562 of chapter 52 (Legal assistance in criminal cases) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which was enacted on 18 April 2009 and entered into force on 1 July 2009, and in accordance with international treaties to which Turkmenistan is a party (including the Convention on Judicial Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil, Family and Criminal Cases of 22 January 1993), the State administrative bodies of Turkmenistan that engage in activities relating to the prevention of the legalization of income derived from criminal activity and the financing of terrorism, within the limits of their competence, comply with requests from the appropriate agencies of foreign States to confiscate income acquired by criminal means and to perform certain procedural actions in relation to the detection of income acquired by criminal means and the freezing and seizure of assets, including by conducting examinations, questioning suspects, accused persons,

witnesses, victims and other persons, carrying out searches and seizures, transferring material evidence, serving and transmitting documents, making requests for information and extraditing persons for criminal prosecution.

A request for extradition may, however, be refused if the person is a citizen of Turkmenistan.

At the same time, if Turkmenistan's law enforcement agencies receive, through official channels, evidence of a criminal case against a Turkmen citizen for a crime covered by the Criminal Code of Turkmenistan, including a crime relating to terrorism, and if the person in question has not already been convicted in a foreign State, then criminal proceedings will be instituted against him in Turkmenistan.

Pursuant to decision No. 7540 of the President of Turkmenistan of 26 September 2005, a national Interpol bureau was established in the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

When Turkmenistan became a member of Interpol, its law enforcement agencies gained new momentum in the prevention of terrorist offences through access to international information resources concerning persons linked to international criminal activity, including terrorism, and through a more effective exchange of information and response to requests for legal assistance on the basis of reciprocity.

In order to expand its international cooperation in combating criminal activity, including terrorism, Turkmenistan has concluded the following bilateral treaties and agreements on legal assistance in criminal matters:

1. Treaty between Turkmenistan and Georgia on mutual legal assistance in civil and criminal cases (20 March 1996).

2. Treaty between Turkmenistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan on legal assistance and legal relations in civil, family and criminal cases (27 November 1996).

3. Treaty between Turkmenistan and the Republic of Armenia on legal assistance and legal relations in civil, family and criminal cases (29 November 2000).

4. Agreement between the Government of Turkmenistan and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran on mutual legal assistance in criminal cases, which was signed on 11 March 2003 and entered into force on 25 January 2009.

Training and professional development for experts on the legalization of criminal proceeds and the financing of terrorism are crucial to ensure an effective national system to combat these offences.

In order to upgrade the professional training of operations personnel and improve the coordination of Turkmenistan's law enforcement and military agencies, joint instruction and training sessions are conducted regularly for units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of National Security, the Ministry of Defence, the State Border Service and the State Customs Service.

With the goal of strengthening and developing the theoretical foundation of operational activities, familiarizing operations personnel with the latest counter-terrorism methods and sharing their experience, the staff of Turkmenistan's law enforcement agencies participate actively in national and international seminars,

meetings, training sessions and conferences, including events organized by, inter alia, the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the International Organization for Migration.

Between 2007 and 2009, with the support of the Government of Turkmenistan, personnel from Turkmenistan's law enforcement agencies and financial institutions took part in seminars on combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism organized by IMF and in meetings with delegations of the Eurasian Group on Combating Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism, participated as observers in the working group of the 10th plenary session of the Eurasian Group on Combating Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism, held in Saint Petersburg, and also in seminars on preventing the use of non-commercial organizations for the purpose of financing terrorism held in Vienna, Austria; on combating the financing of terrorism, held in Davos, Switzerland; and on combating the financing of terrorism and the legalization of the proceeds of criminal activity, held in Moscow, Russian Federation.

In addition, as part of counter-terrorism efforts, personnel of Turkmenistan's law enforcement agencies participated in seminars on "International cooperation against terrorism and transnational organized crime", held in Antalya, Turkey; on "Terrorism — a threat to future generations" and "In-depth study of security issues", held in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany; on "Strengthening international legal co-operation among OSCE participating States to combat transnational organized crime", held in Vienna, Austria; and on "International cooperation against terrorist threats and the defence of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) countries", held in Ankara, Turkey; conferences on partnerships between State authorities, civil society and the business community in combating terrorism, held in Vienna, Austria; on combating illicit trafficking in narcotics and maintaining public order, held in Washington, D.C., United States of America; and on "Countering human trafficking: systems analysis, international cooperation and ways of improving legislative practices", held in Minsk, Belarus; meetings on combating transnational organized crime and terrorism, held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, and on combating terrorism and transnational organized crime, held in Ankara, Turkey; and a Eurasian Group forum on "International aspects of computer information security" and an international symposium "Looking to the future: the problem of regional counter-terrorism". They have taken advanced training courses at the All-Russia Institute for Advanced Training of the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs on "Preventing terrorist acts in airport buildings", "Enhancing the effectiveness of counter-terrorism units" and "Combating illicit trafficking in narcotics" and courses in Ankara, Turkey on "Combating organized crime" and "Counter-terrorism", and have been familiarized with the training and activities of the "Rys" special detachment of the Russian Federation's Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The social rehabilitation of persons affected by terrorist acts includes the provision of legal assistance as well as psychological and medical rehabilitation.

Persons participating in combating terrorism are under State protection.

The following are eligible for legal and social protection: military personnel, and personnel and specialists of State bodies participating (or having participated) directly in combating terrorism; persons assisting, on a permanent or temporary basis, the State bodies combating crime, in preventing, detecting and suppressing

terrorist activity and minimizing its consequences; family members of those persons, if they require protection as a result of a listed person's participation in combating terrorism.

Compensation is paid for injury to the health or damage to the property of persons resulting from their participation in combating terrorism.

In the event of the death of a person participating in combating terrorism in the course of an anti-terrorist operation, the family members of the deceased and his dependants are paid a one-time benefit payment from the State budget.

In the event that a person participating in combating terrorism suffers serious injury in the course of an anti-terrorist operation entailing subsequent disability, he is paid a one-time benefit payment from the State budget and an allowance is awarded.

In the event that a person participating in combating terrorism suffers injury in the course of an anti-terrorist operation not entailing subsequent disability, he is paid a one-time benefit payment from the State budget.

Military personnel and personnel and specialists serving or having served in specialized units engaging (having engaged) directly in combating terrorism accumulate time served at the rate of one and a half days per day of actual service and at the rate of three days per day of service while participating in anti-terrorist operations in calculations of length of service for pension purposes and are paid a 30 per cent bonus to their official salary for special conditions of work while serving in these specialized units.

Through his constant attention and concern, the President of Turkmenistan, Mr. Gurbanguly Berdymukhamedov, is promoting the reform and improvement of Turkmenistan's legislative base, the organization of new specialized structures that engage in regular professional upgrading and the development of international cooperation; as a result, from 2004 to 2009, no organization or individual connected with terrorist activity or the financing of terrorism has been detected in Turkmenistan.

There have been no reports of terrorist crimes or transfers of funds linked to the financing of terrorism through Turkmenistan's banking system.